

their recognition only of the National Assembly.

National Party Defiant

The National party refuses to have relations with the Kapp government, and the Conservative leader, Count Posadowsky, asserts that he will not identify himself with the new Chancellor. Hamburg and Darmstadt are said to be irreconcilable.

The Saxon proclamation sets forth that Germany is threatened with civil war on account of the military coup, and therefore complete ruin, and calls upon the people to protect "the democratic constitutional and lawful government."

Meanwhile one of the great figures in the German national life, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has kept himself in the background. His former close associate, General Ludendorff, credited with being the brains and moving spirit in its belligerent days, has had a conference with the new Chancellor. What passed between them, of course, is not known. It is possible, however, that von Hindenburg, who is already a candidate for the Presidency, may loom large before events take definite shape.

Berlin Pinched by Strike

With the advent of the general strike proclaimed throughout Germany by the Independent Socialists, affiliated with the trade unions and other organizations, Berlin is already beginning to feel the pinch of suffering again. The water supply has been largely cut off and food is scarce. Hotels are shutting down, and if the strike continues means of transportation, both passenger and freight, will be at an end.

Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense in the Ebert government, is reported to be in Saxony organizing troops. Noske has always been a fighter, and there is reason to believe that he will not accept the present situation without drastic action in opposition to it. That Noske has troops still loyal to him is indicated by the fact that they have repulsed an attack against them in their barracks at Frankfurt. Reports have been received from that city of numerous casualties in the fighting, but whether this was between troops and militia or between troops and workmen is not definitely known.

A semi-official statement issued today says that the Entente commission at Berlin has "agreed" to the new government.

Kapp Defines Policy

Chancellor Kapp today received the foreign newspaper correspondents in the Bismarck chamber of the chancellery and briefly explained to them the government's policy. He reiterated that the government loyally would fulfill the peace treaty as far as its fulfillment could be reconciled with German honor and the country's economic future, and added:

"The government is not reactionary. It takes its stand on democracy. We have raised the black, white and red flag to its place of honor, and we will suppress any attempt at a general strike. At Leipzig the trial of war criminals will proceed, and the censorship will be relaxed."

"We take the standpoint that a republican form of government is a fact to which Germany must reconcile itself. We believe that there must be the speediest return to constitutional conditions."

Von Jagow to Have Portfolio

The new Cabinet has not yet been formed, but it is definitely known that Dr. Traugott von Jagow, former chief of police of Berlin and a notable reactionary, will be Prussian Minister of the Interior.

The other appointments are in abeyance. It is proposed for the President to have only a two-man Cabinet, or directorate, composed of Dr. Kapp and Major General Baron von Luttwitz, who was named Saturday as commander in chief of the revolutionary army.

Minister of Transportation Oeser has informed Dr. Kapp that the railway employees of Prussia objected to a Cabinet in which Dr. Kapp and von Jagow are represented, and that if they remained in office the entire railway forces would strike. The government decided to make a promise.

The Socialist Cabinet at Munich has retired and a bourgeois Cabinet is being formed.

August Winnig, Governor of East Prussia, and General von Ertels, chief in command of the first Reichswehr, have telegraphed Chancellor Kapp the contents of a manifesto issued by East Prussia recognizing the new government and declaring that "we of East Prussia who are surrounded by enemy neighbors must welcome any development promising our province a chance of peace and work."

Ludendorff Calls on Kapp

General Ludendorff, former chief of the military staff, was one of the callers at the Chancellor's office today. Dr. Albert O. W. Suedekum, former Prussian Minister of Finance, who is a Socialist, has been in negotiation with the new government. Conservative and national Liberals have promised to support Dr. Kapp, provided he appoints experts as Ministers and issues writs for new elections within sixty days.

The streets of Berlin exhibited their customary Sunday aspect today. Under den Linden was crowded. People gathered in the sunshine to discuss the situation.

One of the main attractions consisted of barbed wire entanglements near Wilhelmstrasse and field guns and machine guns posted in front of the military guard at the Brandenburg Gate. The naval colors were displayed at the Brandenburg Gate, as well as on all the government buildings.

Populace Is Unconcerned

Few of the numerous promenaders seemed to have thought of a threatened revolution. Brightly dressed women strolled along the boulevards, and many of them were seen to be talking to each other.



Military chief of the Ebert government, who is organizing an army to resist the Kapp regime.

of persons moved in the direction of the Mariendorff racecourse, while a detachment of marines, with band and flying banners, marched through the Brandenburg Gate and Wilhelmstrasse. The troops were greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs from buildings along the way.

In Franzosischstrasse this morning the firecocks were turned on by workmen and water gashed into the gutters. Women and children could be seen hurrying to get supplies. Some of the hotels have their own water supply and electric installations, so the guests scarcely felt the lack of water, which has already begun to cause general suffering.

Toward noon, however, the waiters in the hotels ceased to work, and the guests who had not been prudent enough to lunch earlier than usual had to hunt for food themselves. The central hotel kitchens closed at noon, and little more than dry bread, coffee, tea and cocoa were served. The waiters left at 1 o'clock.

Monarchy Loudly Disclaimed

The government is making the greatest effort to convince the people that this is a republican and democratic government. Automobiles rush through the streets, carrying soldiers, who throw bundles of leaflets among the crowds, while airplanes circle the city, dropping leaflets everywhere. One of these, headed "The Monarchist Coup Lie," says:

"The government is not restoration of the monarchy, but fulfillment of the promises made to the people. We do not want revolution, but a reconstruction. The following proclamation of the Saxon government published today in the 'Dresdner Anzeiger' of Dresden:

"Occurrences have taken place in Berlin which are of the gravest menace to the German commonwealth and its constitution. Mad reactionary insurgents have occupied the government buildings and presumed, in a proclamation, to declare the National Assembly dissolved. The members of the Constitutional government have left Berlin."

Threat of Ruin Charged

"Germany is threatened with civil war and thereby with complete ruin. In this hour we call upon the entire population to protect the democratic constitutional and lawful government. The attempt to institute a military dictatorship in Berlin must be prevented by all available means. It is expected that the reactionaries' mad coup will speedily collapse in Berlin as well as elsewhere. The government, hand-in-hand with the Liberal constitutional parties, will see that all further necessary measures are adopted."

The State governments of Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden have published a joint declaration denouncing as a crime against the German people that the progressive economic development of the Southern German States, which it is asserted produced improved conditions and the rise in German living standards, should be disturbed from Berlin. It proclaims a determination to resist all unconstitutional and reactionary machinations and says it recognizes only the National Assembly.

Similar proclamations have been issued by the governments of Darmstadt and Hamburg.

Guard to Maintain Order

The Imperial Bureau of Citizen Guards has issued a proclamation calling on all members of the guard to arm themselves to maintain peace and order, so as to prevent civil war until the nation can determine its course."

The new government denies that the greater part of south Germany is opposed to the revolution. The semi-official news agency professes to have learned that the south German regiments have espoused the cause of the new government and that their commander in chief, General Merker, at Dresden, declared for the new government, whereupon President Ebert, Minister of Defense Noske and Chancellor Bauer of the old government went to Stuttgart.

Chancellor Kapp issued a proclamation today promising to order elections for the Reichstag and to suppress any resistance. Elections will be held within the next sixty days.

Government officials who have assumed power under Dr. Kapp are in communication with the Independent Socialists with the idea of interesting them in the government and avoiding a general strike. Newspapers have been forbidden to issue editions for the reason, it is said, that the government is trying to forestall a premature outbreak and a strike. Newspaper correspondents were at first permitted to express only statements of fact, expression of opinions as to the situation being forbidden.

Later the censorship has been removed as a result of representations of the foreign correspondents, who called on Dr. Kapp and protested against the censorship of Ignatius Triltsch, a member of the British Parliament, but who was deported from England in 1919 after his arrest for espionage.

that Lincoln was holding dispatches from twelve to eighteen hours. The Imperial Council, which was to have met Saturday, had to adjourn, as there was no minister to take the chair. All the representatives of the Federal States attended.

Dr. von Haniel, former Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, has been charged with the provisional direction of the Foreign Office by the new government.

In his appeal for a general strike, Gustave Bauer, Chancellor in the former régime, said:

"This is the sole weapon at the disposal of the workers for twisting the neck of the new government."

Cities in which a general strike has been called for Monday include Breslau, Magdeburg, Nuremberg and Frankfurt.

The conviction has prevailed from the start among men not identified with the present revolution that it will be short-lived, as it is outwardly without the support of the conservatives or the reactionary leaders, and it is viewed in many quarters as a "trial balloon" which will collapse shortly.

The most immediate danger is recognized as a general strike throughout Germany, which has already been proclaimed in many of the principal cities, including Berlin. In the meantime the old government is recovering its nerve, and seems to have liberal support from some of the federal states.

Hamburg Expected To Follow Berlin

Officials of Free State Indicate Disposition to Join in the Revolution

HAMBURG, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—"We will follow Berlin," said Oberbürgermeister Distel to The Associated Press correspondent here yesterday, indicating that the officials of the Free State of Hamburg would line up with the new revolutionary government. There are no troops in the city at present other than the police and non-commissioned officers from the army and navy who form an effective force for the maintenance of order.

There are 3,000 government troops stationed in the suburb of Altona. The officers there say they are heartily in "alarm readiness" for emergency service.

The proclamation of the new government had just reached the military authorities when the correspondent arrived at headquarters. Apparently the news of the coup was received by the officers with considerable gratification.

The people of Hamburg did not learn of the new state of affairs until late in the forenoon, when extra editions of the newspapers appeared on the streets. There was little excitement and no indication of disorder.

COPENHAGEN, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—A correspondent at Hamburg, telephoning Sunday evening, says that during the night public security troops favoring the Ebert government succeeded in taking possession of the Town Hall, the Trades Union Building, and other public places, so that the power in Hamburg is in the hands of the Senate and burgesses.

At Altona Colonel von Wangenheim, an adherent of the new government, is in authority. A general strike has begun on the tramways, the elevated, suburban and other railways, which have suspended their services.

The semi-official German Wolff Bureau here has issued a statement, evidently emanating from the new government, saying: "There is no truth in the defamatory rumors circulated with regard to the reintroduction of compulsory military service and the existence of plans for a new war. The government desires peace externally and internally."

Oscar Joergensen, editor of the "Social Demokrat," who is a personal friend of Friedrich Ebert and Herman Mueller and other German Socialists, returned here from Berlin last night. In an interview today he said:

"The temporary success of the counter-revolution came like a bombshell, and the influence of the officers on the Doberitz garrison was great enough to persuade the 6,000 men to march to Berlin."

"I feel sure that the counter-revolution is a flash in the pan. The majority of the German people are heartily sick of any kind of military government. The world probably will blame the Ebert government for not showing fight, but Ebert and his friends think enough German blood has been spilled, and are confident that the general strike will soon terminate the life of the military usurpers, apart from the fact that all the non-Prussian Germans seem ready to back the constitutional government."

Vienna Sees Berlin Coup as a Warning

Celebration of 1848 Revolution Turned Into Protest Against Germany's

VIENNA, March 14.—The celebration today of the revolution of 1848 was converted into a solemn protest against the Berlin coup. All the troops marched, with colors flying and bands playing, before the Parliament buildings, where Dr. Julius Deutsch, Minister of War, was cheered by the populace. After the troops came the labor and Socialist organizations.

Dr. Deutsch, in an address at the graves of the heroes of the 1848 revolution, alluded to the trouble in Berlin.

"Wherever liberty has entered she has had her enemies," the minister said. "It is the same in Austria. We must be on our guard."



The shaded area marks the stronghold of the old German government under Ebert, which has established a new capital at Stuttgart. Herr Noske, Minister of Defense in the Ebert government, is reported organizing his army in Dresden. Conflicts between the revolutionaries and the Socialists continue along the border line, especially at Weimar and Dusseldorf and other Rhine cities. North Germany, in general, including Hamburg, Kiel and Breslau, is supporting Chancellor Kapp. The headquarters of the Allied forces on the Rhine is at Mayence.

must be on our guard against surprises. We have resolved to defend the republic, arms in hand, in order to safeguard the conquests of the revolution."

Dr. Deutsch concluded with an appeal to the Allies to end the "continual warring" which he said was going on.

The newspapers in their comment on the overthrow of the Ebert government show marked anxiety over the situation. The "Neues Wiener Abendblatt" says it is a crime "that a handful of blind generals and other officers who organized the plot" can occupy public buildings but cannot compel workers to work. It adds that "a durable military victory is impossible."

"The 'Neue Tag' says: 'Berlin is not all of Germany, and a successful raid is not a victorious revolution. The Entente still has a word to say.'"

"It is a great misfortune," comments the "Neue Freie Presse," "that strikes Germany. The Entente should not in any circumstances recognize an overthrow that the German people will continue to not approve."

The "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" laments that Germany is torn by her own fault, and likens the condition of Germany to that of Austria. "The fate of Central Europe is being decided," says this newspaper.

Seizure Recalls August Prophecy

Col. Bunau-Varilla Then Warned U. S. Prussianism Was Only Scotchd

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—"Germany is unconquered. The real government of the country is administered by what is virtually a secret society—the Junker party—whose unseen hand, despite the setting up of the so-called democratic régime, will continue to guide with its sinister and occult power the destinies of the nation. Is not Count von Bernstorff in the immediate background, whispering directions to the military?"

This statement was not made today, but last August, by Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla while in Washington. The colonel is now in France, having renewed here friendships made sixteen years ago when he was here as Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to negotiate the sale of the canal rights across the isthmus.

Colonel Bunau-Varilla volunteered at fifty-five and lost a leg at Verdun. A grateful republic has conferred upon him many honors for his services, both in peace and war.

Prussian Menace Not Killed

"Now that the war has been won, if America was led to think that the chapter she has written in the actual history of the world is closed, that she can now forget Europe and leave her to her local affairs, then Prussianism would have won the greatest victory—a victory thanks to which its defeat in 1918 was within a generation he transformed into a new and probably successful raid on the world's liberty."

"When Germany crosses the Rhine, not only Lille and Rheims are threatened, but Los Angeles also."

"The experience of the last 300 years demonstrates that Europe alone cannot successfully resist the Prussian system of conquest."

"Since 1819, when the dukedom of Prussia was united with the margraviate of Brandenburg, the astonishing growth of the Prussian octopus has never ceased. The wonderful political mechanism which has allowed Prussia to reach such astounding territorial proportions at the expense of her neighbors is to-day in perfect operating condition. It will continue to work tomorrow. It would be the deadliest of illusions to believe in transformation by democracy of Prussian methods, of Prussian aims, after peace. The political change which has taken place is but a clever camouflage."

"Do we not see to-day the celebrated ambassador of the autocrat of Germany serving, with an equal zeal and an apparently equal authority, the Socialist Democratic government which claims to be substituted for that of the autocrat?"

In the present phase of the world's history nothing is more necessary than to trace the occult and sinister influences of Boche diplomacy, in order to be aware of them and to be on our guard."

Berlin Claims Allied Support

BERLIN, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—The semi-official News Agency has issued the following:

"Discussions between representatives of the new government and the Entente Commission in Berlin are said to have had good results. The Entente Commission is said to have declared that it agreed to the new government."

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War Loans Safeguarded

"Finance, taxation and the sovereignty of the federal states will be restored on a constitutional federative basis. The government will safeguard war loans and will shortly begin their repayment. Rural and town landed property will be properly taxed for purposes of reconstruction. In order to put landed property in a position to meet this taxation economic freedom will be restored to it."

"The government's main care will be to supply the less well-to-do and those with fixed salaries with food. Strikes and sabotage will be ruthlessly suppressed. To strike is treason against the nation and Fatherland, and in the future the government will consult with labor and with other professional and trading classes and invite them to cooperate in the work of economic reorganization."

"The government will not be a government of one-sided capitalism. It will rather shield the German worker against the fate of international servitude of big capitalists."

The proclamation then announces the projected development of insurance legislation, a homebased system, care of the interests of civil service, provision for war invalids, the families of the fallen and of the soldiers at present protecting the Fatherland. It also guarantees freedom of the churches and restoration of religious education.

Attempts to separate from the empire will be dealt with by court martial as high treason. The proclamation asserts: "The government is strong enough not to begin its rule with arrests or other violent measures, but any opposition to the new order will be unsparringly put down. In accordance with the best German tradition, the government has taken its stand above the struggle of professions, classes and parties. It is the impartial judge of the present struggle between capital and labor, and all favoring of classes, whether on the right or the left, is to be rejected."

"Let every one do his duty, for Germany shall be a moral community of labor."

The German republic's colors are black, white and red.

Kapp Proclaims Rule for People

Conscience to Guide and Honor To Be Restored, Dictator Tells Nation

BERLIN, March 14.—The Imperial Office for Citizen Guards has issued a proclamation to Citizen Guards saying the new government of labor has taken the fate of Germany in its hands. Until the nation's decision is taken, it will continue to let all Citizens' Guards work for the maintenance of peace and order. The hour demands that every German, of whatever party, it says, shall exert himself in loyal performance of his duty to prevent civil war.

The proclamation issued by Dr. Kapp says:

"The empire and nation are in great danger. Germany is approaching with terrible rapidity the complete collapse of state and legal order. Distress is increasing, famine threatens and corruption, usury, swindling and crime are still more impudently raising their heads, and the government, without authority or power and allied with corruption, is not in a position to deal with the danger. Away with a government in which Erzberger is the leading spirit!"

The proclamation continues: "This government is not a government of warding off Bolshevism, which is threatening from the east. Germany can only escape external and internal collapse by the reestablishment of a strong state power."

Guard Attacked in Clash at Weimar

Postoffice and Houses Are Damaged During Several Hours' Battle

MAGDEBURG, Saxony, March 14.—A dispatch from Weimar says an attack lasting several hours was made Saturday night with rifles and hand grenades on the general postoffice occupied by the public safety guard. The building and a number of private houses were damaged, but the postoffice remained in the hands of the security guard.

BRESLAU, March 14.—Breslau has adhered to the new government. About thirty persons, including Oberpräsident Philipp, have been arrested. Lieutenant General Count Schmettow has assumed military command. Several newspapers have suspended publication.

Will YOU Profit by the Experience of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad?

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is using 250 Dictaphones in its Claim and Auditor of Receipts Departments. The Dictaphone increased the output of letters for this railroad company. It has also speeded up the work and reduced the cost per letter. We can give you a working demonstration to show you how The Dictaphone will effect similar savings in time and money for you. Why not give The Dictaphone a trial?

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Garrisons Pledge Support to Ebert

BERNE, March 14.—It is reported that the deposed Berlin government is receiving addresses of sympathy from the other German governments expressing the sharpest disapproval of the upheaval. Several of the German garrisons are declared to have stated that their military forces will support the old régime.

COLOGNE, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—The National party announces that it will have no relations with the Kapp government.

The workmen of Cologne, Essen and Dusseldorf have adopted resolutions calling for a twenty-four hour strike in protest against the coup.

Revolution to Decide Future Of Ludendorff

Continued from page one

der with a military force of 100,000. Should the new government collapse within a few days it will be for the Allies to decide whether its success should be permitted to have a larger army.

Ernest Bernstein, a Majority Socialist, in the current number of "The New Statesman" writes:

"Every fair-minded judge will, after an unbiased investigation of the facts, admit that the government of the republic acted under circumstances that were most pressing than the Bolsheviks when they suppressed the entire non-Bolshevik press in their country, and showed a hundred times more regard for the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press."

"Not a few members of the Independent Socialist party themselves condemn severely the mismanagement by its conveners of the fatal demonstration of January 13. That regrettable incident will not at the moment of the constitution, postpone the elections until autumn. A tyrannous party government would deprive the people of the important fundamental right of electing a president. No means is left to save Germany but a government of action."

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ment of the new government that it is not reactionary or monarchical, for all those associated with the coup have been identified with the Pan-German party. A report from Paris indicates that the French consider the movement inspired by the old militarist party and the new government thoroughly reactionary.

The French think it will be necessary to make a show of force and revise the recent policy which the Allies have followed in their relations with Germany. Out of the rumors there is one which seems clear—that the revolution is finding its chief support in Prussia and that the remainder of the country either is neutral or hostile. That is why Berlin dispatches must be read with the greatest reserve. A counter-revolution is bound to follow if Prussia is the only supporter of the movement.

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